

I

ELY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



in the

Administrative County of Cambridgeshire

and Isle of Ely

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1971 and 1972



ELY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

in the

Administrative County of Cambridgeshire

and Isle of Ely

---

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1971 and 1972

B. W. M. Macartney

B. M. , B. Ch. , M. F. C. M. , D. P. H. , D. C. H.

Medical Officer of Health

Shire Hall,

Cambridge

Tel. No. Cambridge 58811

J. W. Bryan

M. R. S. H. , M. A. P. H. I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Urban Council Offices,

Lynn Road, Ely

Tel. No. Ely 3311/2/3



GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	14, 659 acres
Rateable Value to 1.4.72	£531, 594
Penny Rate for 1971-72	£4, 963
Estimated number of inhabited dwellings (1.4.72)	3, 523
Estimated mid-year population	10, 460

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

1971

- H. R. Halls (Chairman of the Council)
- \* S. E. Cornwell, J. P. (Vice-Chairman of the Council)
  - Col. J. G. A. Beckett, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., M.A.
  - \* M. F. Evans
  - \* G. W. Groom
  - \* H. F. Harding
  - \* Mrs. F. Oakey
  - \* A. Pope
  - W. A. T. Rayment
  - E. Rouse
  - \* M. H. Rouse (Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee)
  - \* S. J. Theobald
  - F. J. Tucker, J. P.
  - Mrs. E. M. Vinith-Williams
  - \* J. C. Willson (Vice-Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee)

1972

- \* S. E. Cornwell, J. P. (Chairman of the Council)
- \* Col. J. G. A. Beckett, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., M.A. (Vice-Chairman of the Council)
- \* M. F. Evans
- \* G. W. Groom
- \* H. R. Halls, J. P.
- \* H. F. Harding
- \* Mrs. F. Oakey
- \* A. Pope
- W. A. T. Rayment
- E. Rouse
- \* M. H. Rouse (Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee)
- \* S. J. Theobald
- F. J. Tucker, J. P.
- Mrs. E. M. Vinith-Williams
- \* J. C. Willson (Vice-Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee)
- \* Members of the Health and Housing Committee

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	B. W. M. Macartney, B.A., B.M., B.Ch., M. F. C. M., D. P. H., D. C. H., D. (Obst). R. C. O. G.
Chief Public Health Inspector	J. W. Bryan, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector	C. R. Overall, M.A.P.H.I.
Clerk/Typist	Mrs. P. M. Turner

To the Chairman and Members of -  
Ely Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This Report for 1971/72 marks the end of an era. The Public Health Act 1972 brought into being Urban and Rural District Councils, designated them Sanitary Authorities and required all districts to appoint a Medical Officer of Health.

The Local Government Act 1972 amalgamates Urban and Rural Districts into County Districts and makes no mention of the Medical Officer of Health who disappears in the National Health Service Act 1973.

So closes a century of no mean achievement - drinking water is pure, food is safe, housing increasingly improved, and the disposal of common pollutants increasingly controlled. The advances have been costly to win and will not be easy to maintain. Indeed the threat from pollutants is greater today than ever before and the community needs and will need a strong environmental health department with staff who are not only highly skilled technically but who are by training almost intuitively alert to potential health hazarding situations.

At this late stage in human history we are realising that the natural resources of the earth are not inexhaustible and the survival of man will at least partly depend on a much more careful stewardship than he has customarily exercised both as to use and abuse. Strangely in an age which, at least in Western Society, largely spurns the freedom of discipline, preferring the slavery of permissiveness, it can be increasingly clearly seen that it is unwise to do anything on the grounds that it has not been shown to be hazardous, and altogether necessary to do only that which has been shown to be safe. The road to advance - indeed to survival - will be costly. It always has been.

I am not convinced that the present inevitable preoccupation with reorganisation is entirely without disadvantage. Perhaps it is but the morbid fear of a nearly extinct Medical Officer of Health that while we are all learning to play our new fiddles, Rome may burn. The value of any machine, administrative or otherwise, is not so much in the excellence of its structure as in the nature and competence of the work that it produces. There seems to me to be a real danger in the new National Health Service that we will all be so busy passing responsibility and accountability upwards and downwards that we will have little time to seize the opportunities to improve the service to community and individual which is allegedly at least part of the point of the exercise.

Those with administrative aptitudes will find in the new machine complexities to challenge their greater powers. Hopefully they will not be overwhelmed.

From the individual patient's point of view there will be no change, the same general practitioner and the same hospital will provide the same services which, it is to be hoped, will improve with greater or lesser rapidity. This will depend on how well the new Regional and Area Health Authorities and the District Management Teams identify, analyse and measure the real health and illhealth needs of the populations that they serve and how firm a stand they are able to maintain against the many entrenched vested interests.

I do not see the proposed Community Health Councils as simply a sop to local democracy. If they are seen in this light they will easily become no more than a source of irritation instead of the well of initiative that is their potential.

Members will be aware that the new District Council is required to nominate a "proper doctor" whose main responsibility will be to advise and act in respect of the control of the spread of infectious disease. The Local Government Act 1972 simply requires that this "proper doctor" should be a registered medical practitioner. With or without any appropriate amendment to the National Health Service Act 1973 it is to be hoped that all District Councils will choose to nominate a doctor with appropriate post graduate experience and will seek the advice of the Area Health Authority on this matter.



### Vital Statistics

The small but sharp increase in population first noted in 1971 was continued in 1972. This would seem to indicate a modest influx of new blood into the District since the number of deaths continue to exceed the number of births, a reflection of the population structure of the City.

In an over populated island many would regard this as an economically healthy way to increase the district's population.

Both the corrected birth rate and corrected death rate remain below the National rates.

Deaths from ischaemic heart disease rose again in 1971 and maintained this level in 1972.

Deaths from malignant disease - rather low in 1970 - rose to 17 in 1971 and 23 in 1972.

### Infectious Disease

In common with their neighbouring district there was an increase in the number of cases of measles notified in 1971. Since there is now an effective and safe vaccine this is rather disappointing especially as measles can be a most unpleasant disease to have.

Very few cases of any infectious disease were notified in 1972.

### The Environment

I am indebted to Mr. Stroud, the City Engineer and Surveyor, for information on the Council's services for refuse and sewage collection, treatment and disposal.

During 1971 plastic bin liners were introduced. This has both greatly improved the cleanliness of the operation of refuse collection and has also allowed some reduction in the work force so employed.

Design work on the Stuntney main drainage scheme commenced in 1971, and was completed in 1972 and it is hoped that work will begin 1973.

During 1972 work was completed at Kingdom Avenue, Prickwillow, replacing the old and unsatisfactory drainage system.

Mr. Saunders, the Engineer and Manager of the Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board, has kindly allowed me to use his Reports for 1971 and 1972 as the basis for recording here that the District continues to enjoy an adequate and wholesome water supply from the Beck Row and Isleham sources. It has a natural fluoride content of 0.15 p.p.m. which is of course too low to influence the dental health of the district.

I do not wish to make any comments upon the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, which speaks for itself.

It only remains for me to record my thanks to the staff of the Department who have afforded me their co-operation during the years and to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee and of the Council for their interest and help.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. W. M. MACARTNEY

# VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

(The mid-year home population is used  
for the statistical calculations)

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	58 ( 56)	55 ( 61)	113 (117)
Illegitimate	<u>4 ( 3)</u>	<u>4 ( 2)</u>	<u>8 ( 5)</u>
	<u>62 ( 59)</u>	<u>59 ( 63)</u>	<u>121 (122)</u>
Birth rate per thousand estimated population			11.6 (11.9)
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor 1.07 (0.97)			12.4 (11.5)
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)			14.8 (16.0)
<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1 ( -)	1 ( 1)	2 ( 1)
Illegitimate	<u>- ( -)</u>	<u>- ( -)</u>	<u>- ( -)</u>
	<u>1 ( -)</u>	<u>1 ( 1)</u>	<u>2 ( 1)</u>
Rate per thousand live and still births			16 ( 8)
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)			12 (12)
<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	76 ( 81)	113 ( 74)	189 (155)
Death rate per thousand estimated population			18.1 (15.1)
Death rate corrected by comparability factor 0.56 (0.69)			10.1 (10.4)
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)			12.1 (11.6)
<u>Infant Mortality</u>	<u>Deaths of infants under one year of age</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	- ( 2)	- ( -)	- ( 2)
Illegitimate	- ( -)	- ( -)	- ( -)
Infant Mortality rate (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)			
Infant Mortality rate (England and Wales)			17.0 (18.0)
Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under four weeks per thousand live births)			NIL (8)
Early Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)			NIL (8)
Perinatal Mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)			16.0 (16.0)
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births			NIL (17.0)
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births			NIL (NIL)
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			7.0% (4.0%)
Maternal deaths (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)			NIL (NIL)
Maternal Mortality rate per thousand live and still births			NIL (NIL)
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			23 (17)
Ischaemic Heart Disease			55 (53)

1971 figures in brackets



Table Classifying Deaths under Age Groups

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 4 weeks	- ( 1)	- ( -)	- ( 1)
4 weeks and under 1 year	- ( 1)	- ( -)	- ( 1)
1 year and under 5 years	- ( -)	- ( -)	- ( -)
5 years and under 15 years	- ( 1)	- ( -)	- ( 1)
15 years and under 25 years	- ( -)	- ( -)	1 ( -)
25 years and under 35 years	2 ( -)	1 ( -)	3 ( -)
35 years and under 45 years	- ( 2)	- ( 1)	- ( 3)
45 years and under 55 years	3 ( 6)	5 ( 4)	8 ( 10)
55 years and under 65 years	12 ( 13)	8 ( 2)	20 ( 15)
65 years and under 75 years	18 ( 18)	15 ( 11)	33 ( 29)
75 years and over	<u>41 ( 39)</u>	<u>83 ( 56)</u>	<u>124 ( 95)</u>
	<u>76 ( 81)</u>	<u>113 ( 74)</u>	<u>189 (155)</u>

(figures for 1971 in brackets)

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1971/72

Age in Years	Infective Hepatitis	Measles	Pulmonary T. B.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Total
Under 1 year	-	- ( 2)	-	-	- (2)	-( 4)
1	-	2 ( 1)	-	-	-	2( 1)
2 - 4	-	1 (30)	-	-	-	1(30)
5 - 9	-	1 (24)	-	4 (-)	-	5(24)
10 - 14	-	- ( 2)	-	-	-	-( 2)
15 - 24	- (1)	-	-	-	-	-( 1)
25 - 44	-	-	- (1)	-	-	-( 1)
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-( -)
65 and over	-	-	1 (-)	-	-	1( -)
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-( -)
TOTALS	- (1)	4 (59)	1 (1)	4 (-)	- (2)	9(63)

(figures for 1971 in brackets)

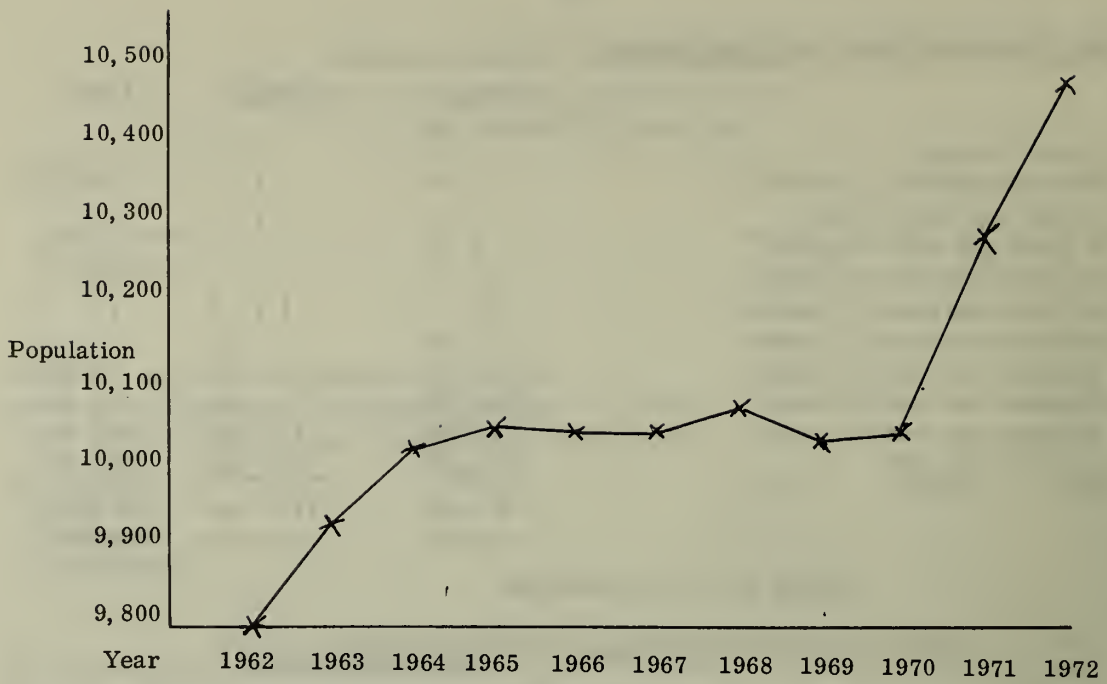


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### Medical Officer of Health

Under arrangements made by the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council under Section 111 of the Local Government Act, 1933, the Medical Officer of Health to Ely Urban District Council, Ely Rural District Council and Newmarket Rural District Council is combined with the appointment of Senior Medical Officer to the County Council by securing for the appointment of a full time Medical Officer from 1st September, 1968.

### Public Health Inspector

Mr. Bryan continued as Chief Public Health Inspector assisted by Mr. Overall.

### Laboratory Facilities

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertake bacteriological and biological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water samples, and all necessary examinations in cases of infectious disease.

### Hospitals

The District is served by hospitals of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board.

- (i) Tower Hospital.
- (ii) Grange Maternity Hospital.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are sent to Cambridge City Isolation Hospital.

The people of this District are very fortunate in having available the extensive and willing services of the R. A. F. Hospital.

### Ambulance Service

The District is served by three ambulances and one sitting case vehicle stationed at Ely, operated by the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council.

### Nursing Service

These services are provided by the County Council - details in Appendix.

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASE) REGULATIONS 1953

No formal action was required with regard to the "Carriers" of food poisoning infections.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 31 (amended)

### Meals on Wheels

A meals on wheels service is provided in Ely by the W.R. V. S. Our thanks are due to all those persons who have given of their time to make this possible.

### Sections 47 and 50

No action was required under either of these Sections.

NURSING SERVICES FOR ELY URBAN DISTRICT  
PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCIL

Ante Natal Care

Ante natal care is provided by general practitioners.

Child Health Clinics

Thursday	Ely	Weekly	Health Centre, Chapel Street, Ely	2. 00 p. m.
Wednesday	Prickwillow	2nd	Women's Institute	2. 30 p. m.

District Nursing and Midwifery

Ely Urban District is served by two district nurses and one male who is shared with the Rural Area. The midwifery is covered by the staff of the Grange Maternity Home acting as agents of the County Council.

Geriatric Visiting

There is one health visitor who is shared with the Rural District undertaking geriatric duties.

Health Visiting

There is one health visitor undertaking general and school duties and one vacancy for a health visitor to be shared with the Rural Area.

R E P O R T  
of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for  
1971 and 1972

J. W. Bryan, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Department of Public Health,  
Urban Council Offices,  
Ely, Cambs.

Tel. No. Ely 3311/2/3



COMMENT

The Public Health Department has a considerable day to day work load for Meat Inspection and dealing with applications for Council Houses as well as enquiries regarding improvement of houses especially when offered for sale.

This necessitates a reduction in the time which should be spent on Food Hygiene and Offices and Shops Act and causes delay in the preparation of special or extensive reports which are called for on certain projects.

1. HOUSING

- (a) Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation or in a condition prejudicial to health
- (b) Number of preliminary notices served
- (c) Number of reports made to the local authority with a view to:-
- (i) The serving of notices requiring the execution of works
- (ii) The making of demolition orders
- (iii) The making of closing orders
- (iv) The making of closing orders on part of a building
- (v) Voluntary undertakings not to relet and to demolish when required
- (vi) Demolition order substituted by a closing order
- (vii) Undertaking substituted by a demolition order
- (viii) Undertaking to do works complied
- (d) Number of formal notices served requiring execution of works
- (e) Number of houses demolished  
Number of houses closed  
Part of building closed  
Persons displaced  
Families displaced
- (f) Number of houses made fit
- (g) Number of formal notices served under the Public Health Act 1936
- (h) Inspection referring to Certificate of Disrepair
- (i) Improvements Grants made. (Financial year to 31st March 1972)

<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
148	121
3	4
2	1
2	1
8	NIL
1	1
NIL	NIL
NIL	NIL
NIL	2
1	NIL
NIL	NIL
15	5
8	1
1	1
5	16
3	6
2	1
NIL	1
NIL	NIL

(Discretionary) =	5	£3, 078.82
(Standard) =	13	£3, 454.56
TOTAL		£6, 533.38

Council houses improved by aid of grant = NIL

(FINANCIAL YEAR TO 31st MARCH 1973)

DISCRETIONARY =	9	£3, 572.28
STANDARD =	12	£1, 558.30
TOTAL		£5, 130.58

Council houses improved by aid of grant = NIL

1971

A Special Report was made on 6 houses and a Clearance Area declared. Objections were received and a Public Enquiry was held.

The Minister confirmed the order without modification.

1972

Again as a result of a Special Report a Clearance Area was declared and as there was no objection it was confirmed by the Minister.

The Department of the Environment required a further estimate of existing housing stock and action contemplated. As a result of a further list of buildings of historic or architectural interest received during the year certain premises contemplated for Clearance Area action had to be re-classified for individual unfit action.

Some 121 houses are considered to be unfit and not repairable at reasonable expense and it was suggested that these be dealt with during the next three years.

After a survey and inspections made, a report was submitted on 88 houses in a proposed General Improvement Area. This was coupled with special reports on three clearance areas containing eight houses which had to be omitted from the area.

NEW DWELLINGS

During 1971 the Local Authority built 8 old persons flats and 100 houses and 19 bungalows by private enterprise.

1972 produced 23 general purpose flats, which were also suitable for old persons, built by the Council and 108 houses privately.

2. FOOD: 1971 Premises:

(a) (i) 18 premises are registered for the preparation of sausages and preserved food.

(ii) 59 premises are registered for storage and sale of ice-cream.  
There is no ice-cream manufactured for sale in the area.

(iii) The following are food handling premises in the area:-

Bakehouses	2
Brewery	-
Butchers	10
Cafes and Restaurants	11
Chemists	4
Clubs	10
Confectioners	11
Dairy	2
Fish and Chip Shops	5
Greengrocers	5
Grocers and General Stores	20
Hospitals and Homes	6
Off Licences	2
Public Houses	15
Slaughterhouses	1
School Kitchens	4
Supermarkets	2
Vegetable Washing	-
Wet Fish Shops	1
Wholesale Warehouses	1
Works Canteens	4

1972 Premises:

(a) (i) 18 premises are registered for the preparation of sausages and preserved food.

(ii) 62 premises are registered for storage and sale of ice-cream.  
There is no ice-cream manufactured for sale in the area.

(iii) The following are food handling premises in the area:-

Bakehouses	2
Butchers	10
Cafes and Restaurants	11
Chemists	4
Clubs	10
Confectioners	11
Dairy	2
Fish and Chip Shops	5
Greengrocers	5
Grocers and General Stores	18
Hospitals and Homes	6
Off Licences	2
Public Houses	15
Slaughterhouses	1
School Kitchens	6
Supermarkets	2
Wet Fish Shops	1
Wholesale Warehouses	2
Works Canteens	4

(b) FOOD COMPLAINTS1971

A complaint was received of a piece of metal in a tin of corned beef and after extensive enquiries it was found that the retailer, wholesaler and importer had warranties from the manufacturer in a foreign country.

This is a situation where the person responsible, a foreign packer, cannot be brought before a British Court.

1972

A warning letter was sent to a firm of British Cannerys as a result of a complaint of a caterpillar in a tin of peas.

Another complaint of tinned food again was found to be produced abroad and warranties were produced.

(c) MEAT INSPECTION

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1970	836	516	3,216
1971	877	410	3,617
1972	793	306	3,719

The above figures for animals slaughtered and inspected in the district in the past three years show a reduction in the number of cattle slaughtered and sheep but an increase in the number of pigs. These changes can be related to the varying cost in the price of meat and also to the fact that two slaughterhouses in the adjoining rural districts have closed and transferred their kill to the premises in the Urban district.



There has been a progressive reduction of animals affected with disease over the past three years from 16.99% to 6.21% in cattle and from 11.17% to 6.64% in pigs. This indicates a likely improvement in husbandry on farms due to increased value of animals.

Even a worming powder for pigs will save the loss of a liver and give greater efficiency in the food conversion rate.

Tuberculosis has been at a constant negligible percentage for cattle. No regard can be made of the figures for pigs as no differentiation is made between tuberculosis and corynebacterium infection.

Cysticercosis remains at nil.

MEAT INSPECTION - PERIOD 1st JANUARY - 31st DECEMBER 1971

	CATTLE EXCLUDING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED FOR SALE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	877	NIL	NIL	410	3,671
NUMBER FULLY INSP. INSPECTED AND STAMPED	877	NIL	NIL	410	3,671
NUMBER NOT INSPECTED	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS</u> WHOLE CARCASSES FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2
CARCASSES OF WHICH SOME PART OR ORGAN WAS FOUND UNFIT	108	NIL	NIL	2	351
PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER INSPECTED OR PARTIALLY INSPECTED WHICH WERE AFFECTED WITH DISEASE OTHER THAN T. B. AND CYSTICERCUS BOVIS	12.3	NIL	NIL	0.488	9.62
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u> WHOLE CARCASSES FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
CARCASE OF WHICH SOME PART OR ORGAN WAS FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	22



PERIOD 1st January - 31st December, 1971 (Cont.)

	CATTLE EXCLUDING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS
PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER INSPECTED AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.60
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u> CARCASSES OF WHICH SOME PART OR ORGAN WAS FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
CARCASSES SUBMITTED TO TREATMENT BY REFRIGERATION	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
GENERALISED AND TOTALLY FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

MEAT AND OFFAL UNFIT

	BOVINE	PORCINE	OVINE	TOTAL WEIGHT
Livers	64	173	1	885 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Lungs	17	54	-	188
Kidneys	1	9	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Hearts	1	25	-	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Intestines	1	-	-	10
Mesentric Fat	3	10	-	55
Heads	3	24	-	310
Spleen	1	4	-	6
Skirt	14	-	-	32
Pleura	4	4	-	9
Stomach	1	-	-	20
Hock	-	11	-	125
Pluck	-	10	-	25
Ribs	1	-	-	4
Shoulder	-	-	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trotters	-	1	-	2
Omentum	1	-	-	7

Inspection charges recoverable = £287.94p.

MEAT INSPECTION - PERIOD 1st JANUARY - 31st DECEMBER 1972

	CATTLE EXCLUDING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED FOR SALE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	793	NIL	NIL	306	3, 719
NUMBER FULLY INSPECTED AND STAMPED	793	NIL	NIL	306	3, 719
NUMBER NOT INSPECTED	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICEROSIS</u> WHOLE CARCASSES FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2
CARCASSES OF WHICH SOME PART OR ORGAN WAS FOUND UNFIT	62	NIL	NIL	4	274
PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER INSPECTED OR PARTIALLY INSPECTED WHICH WERE AFFECTED WITH DISEASE OTHER THAN T. B. AND CYSTICERCUS BOVIS	6. 21	NIL	NIL	1. 38	6. 64
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u> WHOLE CARCASSES FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
CARCASE OF WHICH SOME PART OR ORGAN WAS FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	23
PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER INSPECTED AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0. 645
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u> CARCASSES OF WHICH SOME PART OR ORGAN WAS FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
CARCASSES SUBMITTED TO TREATMENT BY REFRIGERATION	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
GENERALISED AND TOTALLY FOUND UNFIT	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

MEAT AND OFFAL UNFIT

	BOVINE	PORCINE	OVINE	TOTAL WEIGHT
Livers	35	152	-	617 lbs.
Lungs	11	33	-	112
Kidneys	-	11	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hearts	1	9	-	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mesenteric Fat	3	7	-	49
Heads	2	21	-	354
Spleen	2	1	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Skirt	5	-	-	12
Pleura	2	-	-	2
Pluck	-	22	-	32
Shoulder	-	3	-	9
Legs	-	2	-	64

UN SOUND FOOD 1971

The following food commodities were voluntarily surrendered during the year as unfit for human consumption.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Weight</u>				
		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
Corned Beef	37 tins	-	-	1	13	6
Veal	7	-	-	2	10	-
Ham	1	-	-	-	12	-
Luncheon Meat	128	-	1	1	12	-
Beef	1	-	-	-	15	-
Pork	48	-	-	-	20	14
Tongue	3	-	-	-	5	10
Chicken	19	-	1	3	11	-
Stewed Steak	92	-	-	3	20	-
Sausages	34	-	-	1	-	10
Turkey	80	-	-	2	24	-
Fresh Meat	-	-	1	-	7	-
Fresh Sausages	-	-	-	-	17	-
Fish	210 tins	-	-	3	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	958	-	8	-	10	9
Fruit	1, 472	-	12	2	8	-
Miscellaneous						
Foods	98	-	-	2	12	-
Juices (various)	31	-	-	1	19	1
Juices (various)	55	-	21 gallons 12 fluid ounces.			

UNSOOUND FOOD 1972

The following food commodities were voluntarily surrendered during the year as unfit for human consumption.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
Corned Beef	16 tins	-	1	10	12
Luncheon Meat	41	-	1	6	3
Ham	1	-	-	6	8
Pork	1	-	-	6	0
Veal	2	-	-	18	0
Chicken	3	-	-	6	6
Stewed Steak	35	-	1	0	5
Sausages	6	-	-	8	3
Fish	82	-	1	16	6
Vegetables	203	-	7	7	0
Fruit	562	-	12	18	8½
Miscellaneous					
Foods	30	-	2	2	0
Juices	10		28 qts.	10 fl. ozs.	

3. WATER SUPPLY

A wholesome and adequate supply of water is provided by the Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board. The supply for the Ely area is obtained from a borehole at Beck Row, water storage is equivalent to 2 days supply.

Samples of untreated water are taken each month and all were reported as good.

Several complaints about taste were received and passed to the Water Board for investigation.

Reports on chemical analysis are taken at six monthly intervals and for 1971 and 1972 are as follows:- (NOTE: All samples are taken by the Water Board).

Typical Results of Analysis of Public Supplies

<u>Test</u>	<u>taken on 17. 11. 71</u>	<u>Beck Row</u>
Physical Characters		Very faint opalescence with a very slight deposit.
Reaction		pH 7.2
Parts per million:		
Chloride		29
Residual Chlorine		..
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.00
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C		0.40
Nitrate Nitrogen		5.1
Nitrite Nitrogen		Absent
Poisonous Metals		Absent
Total Hardness		330
Iron		Absent
Zinc		Absent
Fluoride		0.1
Bacteriological Examination		...
Coliform organisms in 100 mls.		...
Number of micro-organisms per ml.		...
Number of micro-organisms per ml developing at 21°C.		...

Typical results of Analysis of Public Supplies

Test	taken on 31.10.72	Beck Row
Physical Characters		Clear and bright
Reaction		pH 7.4
Parts per million:		
Chloride		36
Residual Chlorine		...
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.07
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27°C		0.55
Nitrate Nitrogen		0.000
Nitrite Nitrogen		5.8
Poisonous Metals		Absent
Total Hardness		350
Iron		0.03
Zinc		Absent
Fluoride		0.10
Bacteriological Examination:		
Coliform organisms in 100 mls.		...
Number of micro-organisms per ml.		...
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 21°C		...

4. RODENT CONTROL

1971

Some 364 properties, excluding 35 agricultural premises, were inspected during the year both as a result of complaints and surveys made.

Of the above 182 were infested by rats and 59 by mice as well as 24 rat and 11 mice infestations on agricultural land.

The following disinfestations were also carried out:-

Fleas	3
Flies	1
Beetles	1
Cockroaches	1
Earwigs	2
Ants	26
Wasps	76
Bees	6
Rabbits	3

1972

Inspections were made of 411 properties and 40 agricultural premises because of complaints received or routine surveys.

There were 131 rat and 54 mice infestations found in private or commercial premises and 16 of rats, 18 of mice, at agricultural premises.



An infestation by hamsters proved very difficult to deal with and only after prolonged and diverse methods other than the use of warfarin, which is not effective was a satisfactory conclusion reached.

The following disinfestations were also carried out:-

Carpet beetles	5
Cockroaches	3
Earwigs	3
Ants	32
Wasps	30
Bees	5
Clover mites	4
Moles	2
Rabbits	6

### GENERAL

The Council's operator carries out treatments for rodents at all private dwellings and business premises. At agricultural premises and land the occupiers are required to deal with the infestation.

There is a system of permanent baiting points on the perimeter and within the urban part of the district, these are regularly maintained and play no small part in keeping the number of infestations down to a minimum.

#### 5. PET ANIMALS ACT

3 licences were issued in 1971 and 1972.

#### 6. CLEAN AIR ACT

The requests for prior approval in most cases appears to have disappeared since the legislation requiring approval of chimney heights for the larger installations. There were no applications for chimney height approval.

#### 7. NOISE ABATEMENT

Work was carried out to abate the nuisance of noise from compressor and cooling tower operating 24 hours a day in a mixed industrial/residential area. The Council's action before the Magistrates was withdrawn.

Other complaints received were regarding road breaking compressors which in general were being operated by statutory undertakings, especially the Gas Board changing over to natural gas supply, and are exempt from the Noise Abatement Act. It is time this exemption was removed.

#### 8. CARAVANS

There is one licenced site for 1 van. The Councils site for 10 vans continues to be fully occupied and assists in providing accommodation for young married couples awaiting a Council house.

#### 9. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1960

A special and separate annual report is made under this Act. In 1971 there were 183 premises employing 919 persons. 50 premises received a general inspection as a result of 57 visits.

During 1972 there were 916 persons employed in a reduced number of 179 premises. Some 76 visits, were made to premises, of which 52 were general inspections.

10. FACTORIES

There are some 53 factories in the district on the register. Inspection is a prerogative of the Medical Officer of Health.

11. MISCELLANEOUS

There are no common lodging houses, no Rag Flock Act premises within the district and only one premise registered where radio-active substances are used.





